

# BUGLE AND DRUM.

## Union and Confederate Raids—Heroism of "Black Hawk," a Confederate Scout.

By GEORGE DALLAS MOSGROVE.

### IV. Fraternization.

"We're comrades still; the same old lines seem moving 'neath the crested pines."

Col. Theodore F. Allen, of the 7th Ohio Cav., now a prominent business man of Cincinnati, frequently crosses the border line, the Ohio River, to greet his friends, "the enemy," in Old Kentucky. The "ghosts of survivors" of my regiment, the 4th Ky. Cav., invariably call upon the gallant Colonel for a speech when he meets them in reunion, being an honorary member of the regiment—that part of Morgan's command which met the 7th Ohio Cav. in hostile array on many fields in Kentucky, Virginia and Tennessee. When we were boys tilting with the Ohioans and "Michiganers" down in Tennessee the times were lively, and now that our "heads are over with silver" we would be lonely some when around the "campfire" were the Colonel reported "absent and unaccounted for." His tongue being as ready as his pen, Col. Allen is a most engaging orator. On these reunion occasions he unfailingly "lights 'em over" again—from Dan to Beersheba; re-

threshold of a most promising military career. Kilpatrick was an ideal blue sauer—enterprising and dashing. He distinguished himself especially at Leesburg, Carlisle, Falling Waters. Probably his most notable expedition was his raid with 5,000 cavalry in an attempt to release the prisoners at Richmond. He succeeded in penetrating to the very gates of the Confederate capital, and while he failed to accomplish his main design, he tore up railroads and seriously damaged the James River Canal. Being transferred to the West, he operated extensively in Georgia—

"Where sleep the boys who formed the lines Beneath the cannon-shattered pines," and was of invaluable service to Sherman on the march to the sea and through the Carolinas. Stoneman and Grierson's Wilson were noted raiders. Stoneman's most notable enterprise was his march, with 10,000 cavalrymen, around Lee's army, cutting communications and tearing up railroads. Grierson's raid was probably one of the greatest and most successful raids of the war was that of Grierson. Marching from La Grange,

between two lines of the hitherto unseen foe. The Lieutenant, while running the gauntlet, received a painful and disabling wound in the chest, his leg, his horse also being seriously shot. "Black Hawk" and his horse went through unharmed. The other soldier was slightly wounded, emerging from the smoke, he found himself confronted by a force of cavalry in battle line. Wheeling to the right, they dashed along the mountain side, the Federal line firing upon them. The Lieutenant's horse went down. "Black Hawk" promptly dismounted, under a galling fire, placed the officer upon his horse, and then, one for one, he fought his way. Escaping over the mountain, the trio rejoined their comrades without further adventure.

### Morgan's Light Horse Squadron.

"Young knights and squires, a lighter train, Practiced their charges on the plain." After the "Ohio Raid" Duke being in prison, and probably on the eve of his execution, he conceived the organization of a "Light Horse Squadron." He had learned from experience that his command was essentially mounted, and was not satisfactorily effective in a mounted charge. Carefully selecting from his division, which was composed of excellent horsemen and good marksmen, a number of the most notable equestrians, mounted upon fast and enduring Kentucky thoroughbreds—men who were expert pistol shots and riding swiftly—he organized a squadron with which to strike a quick, telling blow in advance of the more slowly moving dismounted men. "Light Squadron," the men being exclusively armed with revolvers, of which each man carried four—a total of 24 shot.

When practicable these horsemen would charge the enemy in flank, when in line of battle or marching in column. In at least two occasions, when on the last Kentucky raid, the "Light Squadron" gave promise of future effectiveness. As Morgan was killed before he had opportunities to fully test its efficiency, this squadron was never put to the test, as, after the chief's death, I heard no more of the "Light Horse Squadron."

### THE DRAFTED MEN.

Where They Were Badly Used by State and Government.

Editor National Tribune: In a recent issue of The National Tribune you published a number of articles dealing with the draft of the men of the civil war, who were about to ask the United States Government to reimburse them for the \$300 paid by them under the draft of 1863. It seems strange that there are men living in these days who should think that the United States Government had anything to do with the draft of 1863, the civil war, or of any other war. The matter of furnishing soldiers in the civil war was a matter solely of the State Governments. When the United States Government wanted soldiers they made a call or draft upon the States, according to population, and the States did the rest. Of course, the General Government accepted of the soldiers such soldiers were acceptable or not. The grievance of the drafted men is purely a matter between them and the States in which they were drafted, and if adjusted at all, must be adjusted by the States. You also speak somewhat disparagingly of the drafted men and their efforts to secure justice. Permit me a brief space to state the position taken by them in the matter referred to. In 1863 the General Government called upon the States for a certain number of men for the purpose of raising a call upon the various towns of the State and a certain number of men were drawn. This, I think, was really the only draft of men for the purpose of the war. The going price for soldiers at that time was \$300, and so the option was granted to those drawn to either serve or pay \$300. Many of these men paid the \$300, but a large number went into the field and served, some until the close of the war. They were assigned to fighting regiments whose numbers had been depleted at Gettysburg and in other campaigns during the early Summer of 1863. When the next call of the Government upon the States for more soldiers was made, the States called upon the towns again, but instead of the towns drafting these men and requiring them to pay a certain sum from their pockets, they else serve, the towns voted to bond and raise money and go into the market and hire their quota of men. It will readily be seen that this was an injustice to the drafted men of 1863, who had paid for their exemption out of their own pockets, or had gone into the field and served. Mr. Smith, who was drafted in 1863, was the owner of a farm. He paid his \$300 out of his own pocket, and when the towns raised money to bond soldiers to fill subsequent drafts Mr. Smith was not to pay that money. Or Mr. Brown, who was drafted in 1863, was the owner of a farm, and he left it and went into the field and served. He was not to help pay for the exemption of his neighbors in the subsequent drafts. This was a gross wrong, and this is one of the reasons why the drafted men of 1863 are so bitter against the Government. But their complaint is against the towns, and not against the United States Government. The Government received just such treatment as the better or hired soldiers received; no better, no worse; and the Government treated them with the same respect, pensions, and other privileges as the hired soldiers. Just before the close of the war the State of New York raised, I think it was \$60,000, for the purpose of aiding the towns in hiring soldiers. The war closed, and what to do with that money was a question; and it was finally determined to distribute it among the towns and the men who had served. The towns and the men who had served were service furnished, and when the towns made out their bills against the State every one counted in the years of service. The money was received by the drafted men of 1863, and received the money and applied it to their general indebtedness. These men of 1863 claim that this was an injustice to them, and that their proportionate share of that money should have been paid to them when received by the towns. About half of the towns of the State recognized this claim, and paid the money to the men to whom it justly belonged. Afterward the Legislature passed an act permitting the towns to claim that money, and the towns to which it had not been paid to help pay for the exemption of their neighbors under subsequent drafts. They have required them, if they did not choose to pay the \$300, to go into the field and serve. The money was not to be paid to the men who were owners of property to also help pay for the exemption of their neighbors; and for the claim of the towns to which it had not been paid, and the money which came from the State, and which was justly due them, and there appears to be no redress. These are the grievances of the drafted men, but the controversy is wholly between them and the towns. Many of them also have a complaint against the General Government, but it is of a different character. Many of the drafted men of 1863 had been rejected as volunteers in 1861 and 1862. They complained that the Government had rejected them as volunteers and accepted them as drafted men. The drafted men of 1863 were the victims not only of circumstances, but also of negligence and incompetency on the part of the Government and State officials having these matters in charge. Many of them took the places in the ranks and stood side by side with the volunteers, receiving \$300, \$500, \$800 and \$800 for their services, took equal chances with them, endured the same fatigues and dangers, and are entitled to commendation rather than discouragement. Theo. C. Reese, Sergeant, Co. L, 57th N. Y., Elmira, N. Y.

### "FAKE" EXPOSED BY INVENTOR.

Buried-Alive Fakir Showed How He Deceived People.

George Hausman, who attracted much attention in St. Louis last Summer by allowing himself to be buried a week at a time on several occasions, supposedly under the influence of a hypnotic trance, is in four corners over on the charge of stealing. The method by which Hausman was able to delude hundreds of spectators into believing that he was in a trance and remained in the coffin a week without food was exposed by him at St. Louis recently.

The coffin was padded so as to make it a comfortable resting place and was unusually large. At the head of the grave a seven-inch tube was placed so that the spectators could see the face of the supposedly tranced man. At the bottom of this tube was a plate of glass which from above appeared to be part of the lid of the coffin and to fit loosely against the bottom of the tube, but which, in reality, Hausman says, was held in a wire loop strung across the box inclosing the coffin, and hung an inch from the bottom of the tube, so as to allow the imprisoned man abundance of air. The plate of glass could be slipped out of the loop at will. Hausman says he was not hungry, and drink would be brought to him when no outsider could see, and lowered to him through the tube. With abundance of air and plenty to eat and drink, Hausman says, there was no special danger in the "fake," although it was uncomfortable and required endurance.

### Oregon Trees in Austria.

A. F. Miller, of Seilwood, yesterday made a shipment of 750 pounds of the seeds of fir and spruce trees to replenish the depleted forests of Austria. One of the reasons for the depletion of these were all that were gathered. About 600 sacks of cones were picked from young trees, from which the seeds were extracted. The seeds were packed in 300 pounds of seeds were sifted from the whole bulk that did not promise, only the very best being sent across the ocean. Oregon fir and spruce are growing on thousands of acres of territory in Germany and Austria that had been denuded of trees. Mr. Miller has been gathering the seeds of the fir and spruce for years. He says that the fir is the most popular tree and the seeds are eagerly sought for, the demand being greater than can be supplied.

### POSTAL-CARD INSURANCE.

A Remunerable Arrangement Whereby Life is Insured for 48 Cents a Year.

(Everybody's Magazine.) The members of a photographic society of London have started a plan of cheap life-insurance. A postal card costing four cents protects the holder for 30 days to the amount of \$100,000. The card is sent to the insured him \$2.25 a week, so long as in case of a not fatal accident, he cannot work. Address this card to yourself and you have about as easy a form of life-insurance as can be had. The cost is 48 cents a year for \$200 insurance seems a suspiciously low rate.

### Windmills on Board Ship.

A novel use of windmills was made on board the exploring ship Arctic. To save fuel, all of which must be carried, a set of windmills were erected when the ship became icebound. The power was used to run a generator and charge storage batteries for lighting the ship. The system was sufficiently successful to warrant the American Shipbuilder in recommending the adoption of windmills on board the lightships which serve as floating lighthouses along our coast.

### Coolies in South Africa.

The Chinese coolie question, with which the new British Ministry has to deal, is the subject of a letter from a correspondent of this description by a correspondent of the Chinese press in Johannesburg: "The white workers in the mines carry out their work with arms and with cartridges and bayonet; camped yonder at Auckland Park is a mobile column of mounted men, ready to move against an enemy at a moment's notice; the country for miles on the other side of the swelling rise are armed to the teeth, and live at night in barricaded and fortified houses."

### Wants an Old Song.

V. F. Biddleman, Thornburg, Iowa, wants some one to furnish him the old song, "The Home of the Soul," by Ellen Huntington Gates, which had a great run about the close of the war.

### American Fish for New Zealand Stream.

(Washington Post.) The white fish of the Great Lakes and the red salmon of the Pacific Coast have been selected by the New Zealand Government from the breeds of the world as the best food fishes wherewith to stock its rivers. L. F. Ayson, Commissioner and Chief Inspector of Fisheries of New Zealand, is now in the United States to get from the Bureau of Fisheries a quantity of spawn of these species for transplanting.

### "We Have Found from Investigation."

said Mr. Ayson recently, "that your lake white fish and Pacific Coast salmon are the ideal food fishes. Our experiments have shown that these breeds thrive in our waters; the salmon in the snow-fed waters of our rivers, so much like your Pacific Coast streams, and the white fish will be at home in the lofty lakes of our intermountain regions."

### Soldiers' Homes.

R. Britton, National Military Home, Kan., says that he is astonished and delighted every time he looks over the generosity of the Government of the United States in providing such a magnificent home for the veterans. It is something that no other Nation has done for its soldiers. The food is excellent, though there are many who will not eat it. The dinner of roast pork, mashed potatoes and excellent vegetables and coffee and yet kick. They are those who will growl at all times, no matter where situated. He finds, however, that his comrades in the home almost universally would prefer that the money expended upon their keeping be divided among them and they would make their homes wherever they wish.

### A Growl.

A. Laybourne, Springfield, O., thinks that official influence will be against the passage of the Service Pension Bill, because so many highly-paid clerks would be thrown out of employment. Consequently Congress seems in no hurry to pass the bill nor any other measure of relief. Two years ago he had a motion sent to the Representative from Xenia, O., in favor of Elizabeth Thomason, a soldier's widow and one who is deserving of all credit for her devotion and care to veterans, and especially her husband, whom she nursed with unfailing tenderness until death came. He was totally blind at the time, and the comrades were very anxious that she should be placed on the pension rolls. She is now herself a confirmed cripple. The application, which was signed by over 200 names, seems to have been pigeon-holed and nothing has been heard from it.

### Spanish War Veterans.

Maj. Charles R. Miller, of Cleveland, O., the new Commander-in-Chief of the United Spanish War Veterans, has issued General Orders No. 1, announcing that he has taken command. He has announced his staff appointments, one of his Aids being Gen. Geo. H. Harries, Commander of the District of Columbia National Guard. Maj. Miller announces that he will endeavor to establish a number of new Camps in the United States where there are now but about a half dozen branches of the organization.

### STORIES OF ANIMAL LIFE.

#### Mountain Sheep Become Tame.

(Denver Republican.) Mountain sheep in the vicinity of W. F. Givens's Ranch are becoming very tame. Mr. Givens, who is a Special Game Warden, says that nearly every morning he or one of his men goes to the ranch and feeds the sheep. There are between 40 and 50 sheep in the flock, but only a few of them are tame. This is the largest flock of these animals in the State as far as known here.

#### Rats Cause an Explosion.

(London Daily Express.) In a house at Sulby, near Ramsey, rats got at some powder, which was in a chest for quarry blasting, leaving a trail.

#### Damage by Wolves and Rabbits.

(St. Paul Dispatch.) The large wolves are appearing again from the west since the Missouri River broke.

#### The Wolves do the Farmers a Favor by catching the cottontail rabbits that infest the young orchards and groves and gnaw the trees, but they offset this by stealing poultry, killing sheep and larger stock, so that they will be vigorously hunted this winter. Rabbits are reported so numerous at the Highmore Experiment Station that the young trees are likely to be destroyed by spring.

#### Big Night's Work for Small Animal.

(London Daily Express.) A stoat at Pennyhill, Holbeach (Lincolnshire), killed 11 turkeys, 30 ducks and 20 chickens in a single night.

#### An American Importer of automobiles is bringing over some 200-horsepower machines which will be offered with a guarantee of two miles a minute or no sale.

### LOCOMOTOR ATAXIA

AND PARALYSIS CONQUERED AT LAST BY DR. CHASE'S BLOOD AND NERVE FOOD. Write me today for my book, "Deafness Its Cause and Cure," FREE. Address: DR. CHASE, 224 N. 1st St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.



"THE LIEUTENANT'S HORSE WENT DOWN."

counting how the 4th Ky. shot him, but did not "kill him dead," at Rogersville, Tenn., Nov. 6, 1863; how he escaped in the darkness of the night, riding one of our thoroughbred and finely bred horses; how, at Cynthia, Ky., the 7th Ohio all but annihilated the 4th Ky., and, finally, after looking over the field where the dead and dying lay, how he remorselessly rode away and captured one of our fairest girls—"bred Old Kentucky, where the meadow grass is blue." Of course, the forgivable him, but we cannot forget the "dark and devious way" in which he deprived us of two horses that were imperative needed in our business. However, recognizing the military necessity, we went and did likewise—stole two more horses to replace those that had disappeared with Allen. To his "fair captive" he was and is, perfectly welcome, there being so many lovely women in this Bluegrass State that the loss of one is inconsequential; but a horse—well, a horse is another thing, and long and ever interesting, is how he followed Morgan through Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio, "600 miles of fried chicken and blackberry pie." When telling this story at the big Confederate Reunion in Louisville, he facetiously remarked that on his long ride, ending at Buffington Island, he did not steal a single horse; alleging, as a good and sufficient reason, that Morgan's Kentuckians left no horse behind them that a fastidious connoisseur of equine flesh would look upon with a covetous eye. He was generous enough to say, however, that, fully appreciating the conditions, he could not censure the Kentuckians for securing mounts in Indiana and Ohio; they were far away from their base, strangers in a strange land, and the 7th Ohio Cavalry and some others were riding hard behind, ready to make captive any Morgan man who should be so imprudent as to fall behind the procession for the want of a horse. Having reminded us of the disastrous finale of the raid, and leaving us to decide, inferentially, that the 7th Ohio Cav. had achieved glory enough to go round, the Colonel concludes his story by a somewhat pathetic reference to the ingratitude of a prisoner to whom he sold a drink from his canteen, in consideration of one dollar in hard paid, but, alas, that dollar was a base counterfeit. Yes, we would be lonelier without the versatile Colonel from Ohio at our Confederate Reunion here on the "dark and bloody ground."

I have another interesting friend over in Ohio, who is a jolly story-teller, notwithstanding his perennial rheumatism—Capt. J. B. Kirk, 161st Inf. Recently he addressed me as follows: "Do you know who killed Gen. Polk? I have positive information that it required no less than six batteries to give that old gentleman his quietus."

### The Far-Reaching Raid.

"And in the bugle's stirring strain We are not old, but boys again." The civil war developed some cavalry chieftains of whom Custer, Kilpatrick, Gregg, Farnsworth, Stoneman, Grierson and Wilson on the Federal side; Stuart, Ashby, Hampton, Mosby, Wheeler, Forrest and Morgan on the Confederate side. The spectacular combat between Pleasanton and Stuart at Brandy Station was the greatest cavalry fight of the war. Gen. Turner Ashby, gallant leader of the 11th Va. Cavalry, died at the battle of Hatterburg, in 1862, died all too soon: "Dead upon the field of glory—Hero fit for song and story—Lies our bold dragon."

### In the Shenandoah Valley, at Appomattox, and fighting to the death on the Little Big Horn River, Custer won undying fame. Gregg was conspicuous by gallant at Beverly Ford, where he nearly three miles within the Confederate lines, "stormed at with shot and shell," is as deserving of perpetuation in song as was the Light Brigade—the "Charge of the 600."

"Threats not to make reply, Threats not to reason why, Threats not to do and die."

With his saber raised and five mortal wounds, Farnsworth died on the

Tenn., with about 1,700 men, he rode through Tennessee and Mississippi, thence to Baton Rouge, La., more than 800 miles, tearing up railroads and destroying property, and only three men killed and nine missing.

Gen. James H. Wilson's great Selma campaign, sometimes called the "Wildcat" campaign, was the closing days of the war, was triumphantly successful and far-reaching in results.

Other than those I have enumerated above, there have been many other leaders whose names will live in history. On the Confederate side there is much diversity of opinion as to which of the leaders I have mentioned was the greatest. Each was undying and effective in his chosen field. In the careers of Stuart, Mosby and Morgan there was brilliancy and romance. Stuart's ride around McClellan's army, his counterpunch in that of Stoneman around Lee's army, was essentially a cavalry feat. Mosby, cultured and daring, waged a warfare of command and control, the highest of which was his raid on the railroad between Washington and New Market, Va., in 1862, when he captured 10,000 to 15,000 rounds, he made no far-reaching raid such as characterized Forrest and Morgan. Forrest was a "black cat" fighter, unmitigated, but undoubtedly a military genius. When he "got there first with the best" he was quite sure of victory.

The use of mounted infantry in flying columns was essentially an invention of Morgan. He was the author of the far-reaching raid. A Union writer says: "It is a reasonable estimate that Morgan's force, which at the highest never exceeded 4,000 men, and probably did not average over 2,000, which was horse, foraged and fed from its enemies' country, and at the highest never exceeded 10,000 to 15,000 rounds, he made no far-reaching raid such as characterized Forrest and Morgan. Forrest was a "black cat" fighter, unmitigated, but undoubtedly a military genius. When he "got there first with the best" he was quite sure of victory.

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### Relieve inflammation of the throat caused by cold or catarrh.

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